



Urban Region Representation Learning with OpenStreetMap Building Footprints

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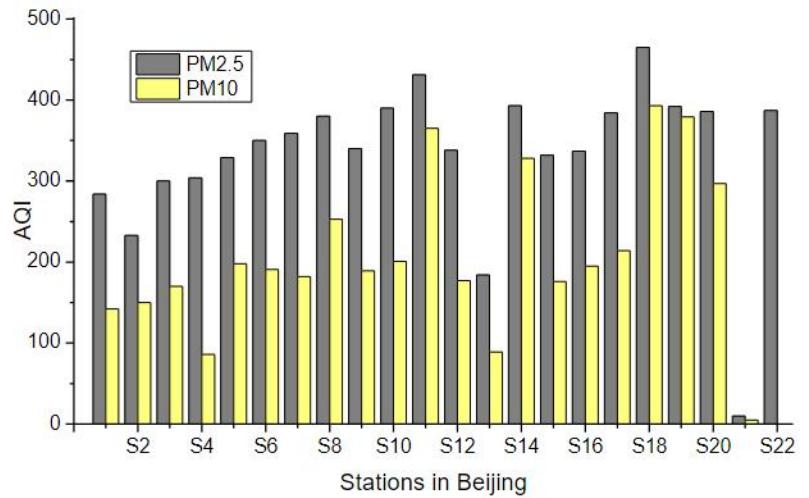
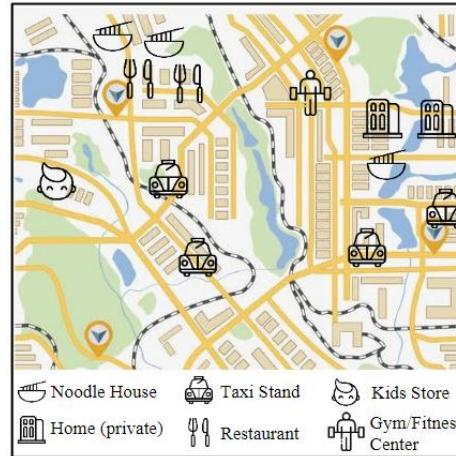
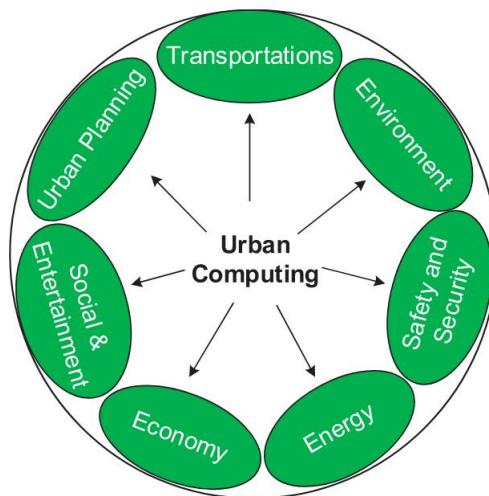
汇报人：程佳伟

Background

- 城市化所带来的问题愈发严重



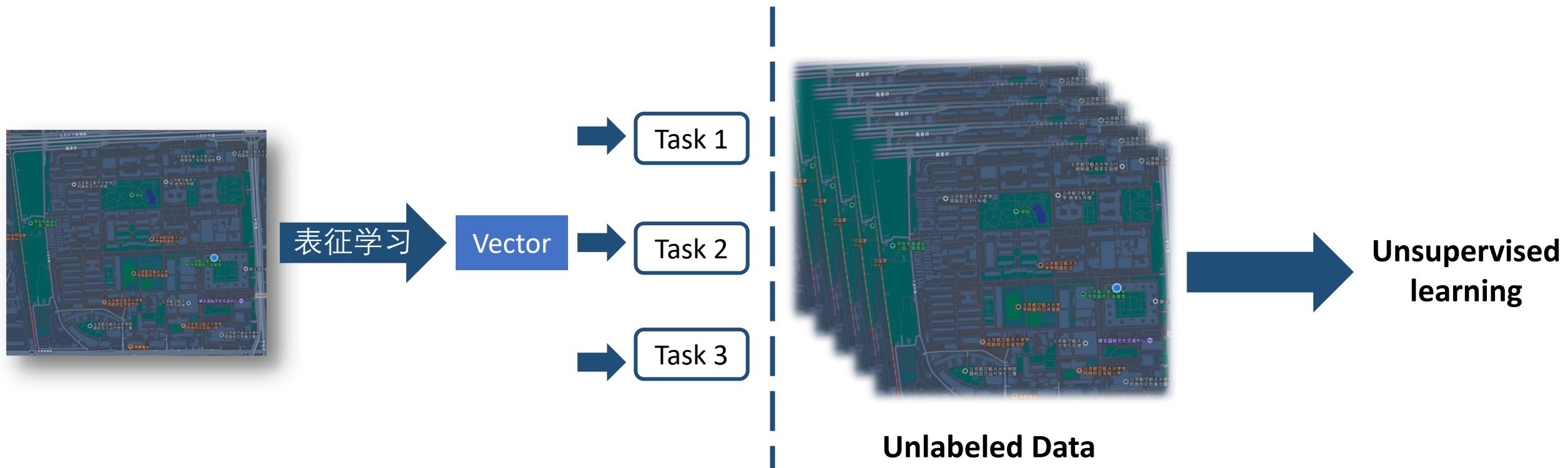
- 随着大数据技术的普及，城市计算成为了解决城市问题的有力工具



但是它们通常只专注于单个任务的解决，并且依赖于邻域专业知识进行监督

Background

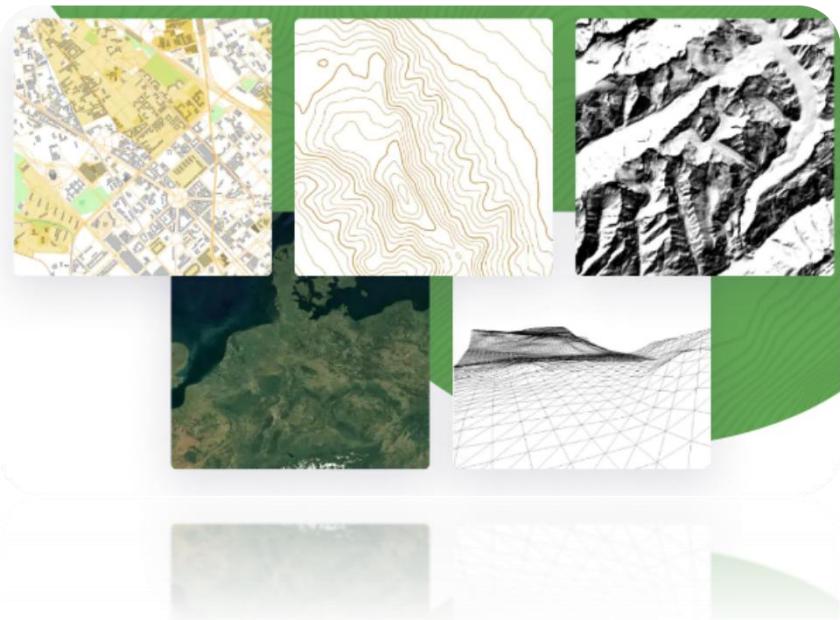
- 在城市计算领域中，**区域表征学习**开始流行
- 区域表征学习具有两个优点
 1. **多任务处理**，能够应用于各种下游任务，比如识别土地利用、预测空气质量等
 2. **无监督学习**，减少了对大量标记数据的依赖



Background

- OpenStreetMap(OSM)是一个提供地理空间数据的开源平台
- 可以提供建筑footprint、POI和道路网络的数据
- 有非常好的数据有效性和数据可用性

于是尝试用OSM的建筑footprint进行区域表征学习(first)



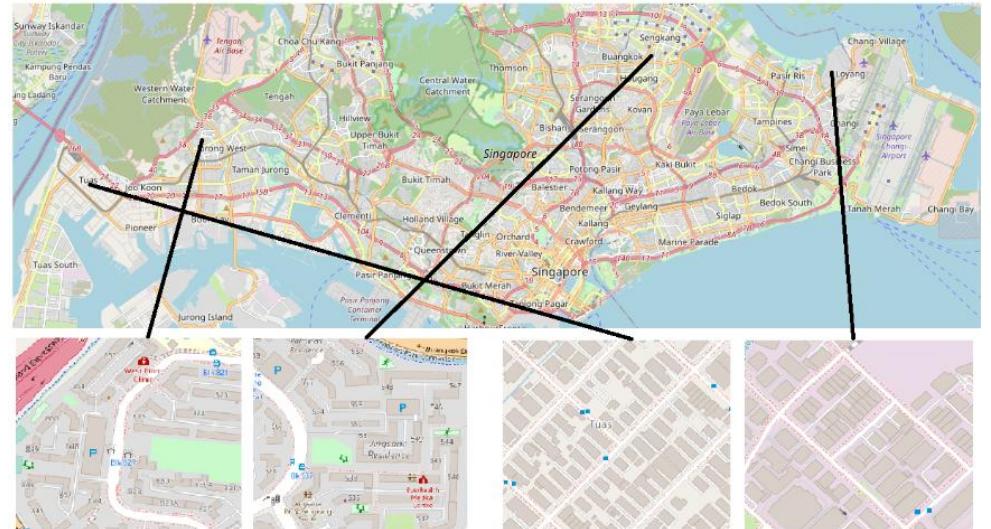
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Situation & Challenge



• Representation Learning

1. 目前的研究对于区域中的建筑物往往采用point-oriented的方式处理，而**没有考虑其几何形状**
2. 目前的研究**忽视了区域中建筑的空间分布和空间关系**
3. 目前的研究基于**距离相近则相似**的原则，但是存在反例



• Data Sparse

1. 城市区域建筑分布不均匀，有些区域是**data-sparse**的(例如empty或者unmapped)，而这些区域的特征在目前的研究中往往被忽略
2. data-sparse区域**具有不同的形状和不同的相邻环境**，容易误处理（比如大片未开发区和小片的居民区的建筑都很少，误认为相似）

• Downstream task

1. 目前研究依赖于**所有下游任务对区域的分割是一致的**，但现实中往往不是(比如人口普查区域、交通区域、行政区域)



Definition & Problem

Building Footprint

- A building footprint Φ refers to a 2-D polygonal area delineated by the exterior boundary of the building, where each vertex on the polygon has a spatial location (i.e., longitude and latitude). Each building may have a type tag (e.g., sports center).

Building Group

- A building group refers to the collection of buildings in a defined spatial area. To obtain these building groups, we utilize road networks to partition the city into distinct sections, also known as Traffic Analysis Zones.

Urban Region

- Urban regions U refer to a set of disjoint city areas, usually obtained through a certain partition approach (e.g., census tracts). Each urban region Φ may include multiple building groups.

Problem Statement

Given a set of urban regions $U = \{\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \dots\}$, the goal of urban region representation learning is to learn a mapping function that generates a vector representation Φ_i for each region $\Phi_i \in U$ in the Euclidean space, where d is the uniform dimension for all $\Phi_i \in U$.



Definition & Problem



Building Footprint

Building
Type Tag

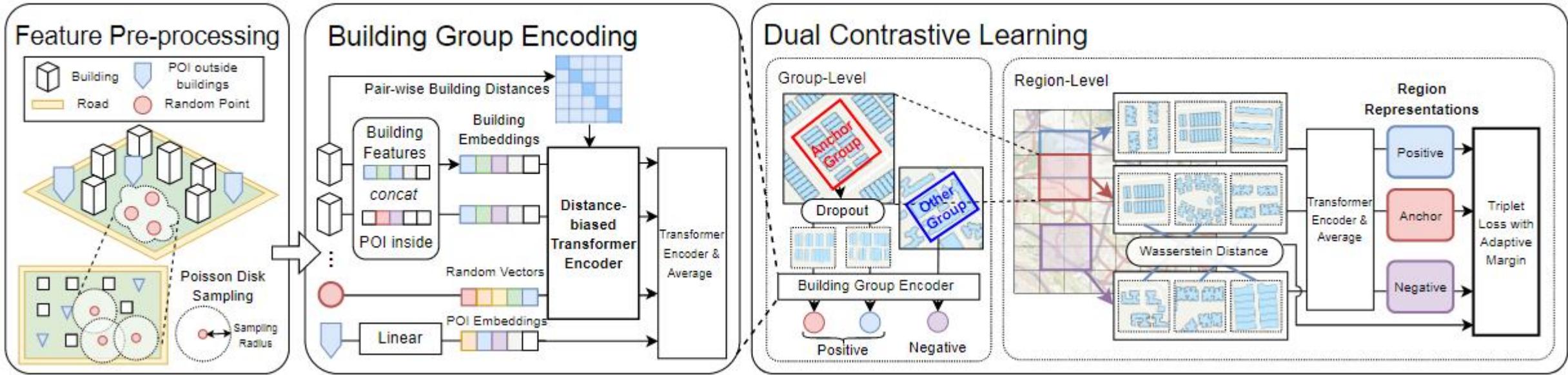
Urban Region

Vector

Building Group

Building
Location

Overview: RegionDCL



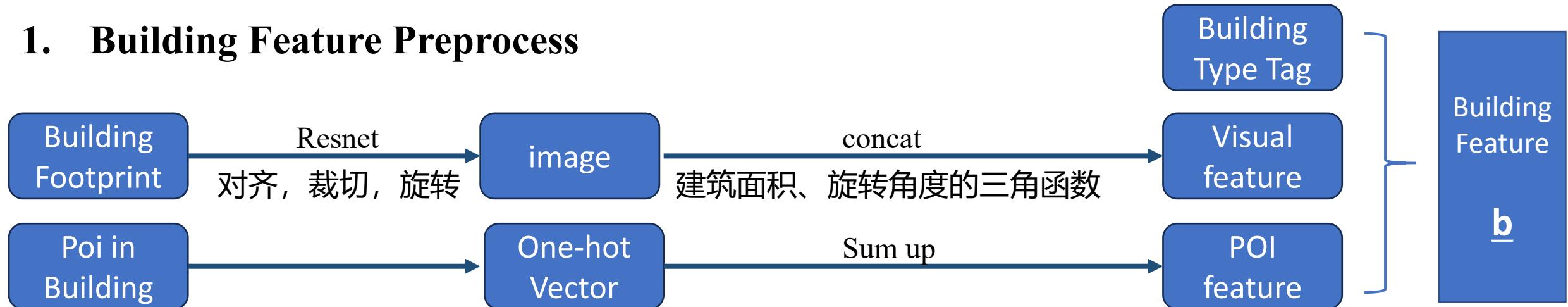
Feature
Pre-process

Building Group
Encoding

Dual Contrastive Learning

Feature Pre-process

1. Building Feature Preprocess

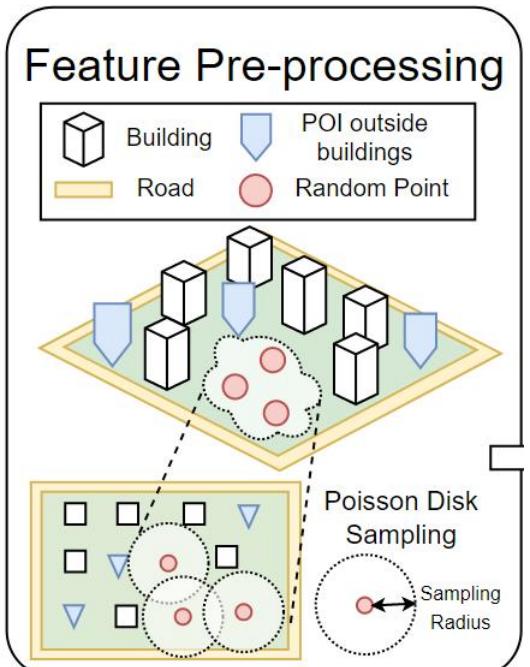


2. Random Points

泊松盘方法是一种允许在二维平面空间内均匀生成随机点，且任何两个点的距离都不会隔得太近的方法。

- 使用**泊松采样**方法，给data-sparse的区域来填充随机点
- 每个随机点之间保持最小的采样距离半径 r ，且携带一个统一的向量 \mathbf{s}
- 以此方式，我们能够保留data-sparse区域的存在和信息

此外将building外的POI记为 \mathbf{t}



Building Group Encoding

1. 计算距离矩阵

- 给定building group 的feature $\Phi = [b_1^T, \dots, b_j^T, \dots, s_1^T, \dots, s_l^T]$
- 计算building group 中的每对建筑和随机点的距离矩阵 \mathbf{D}

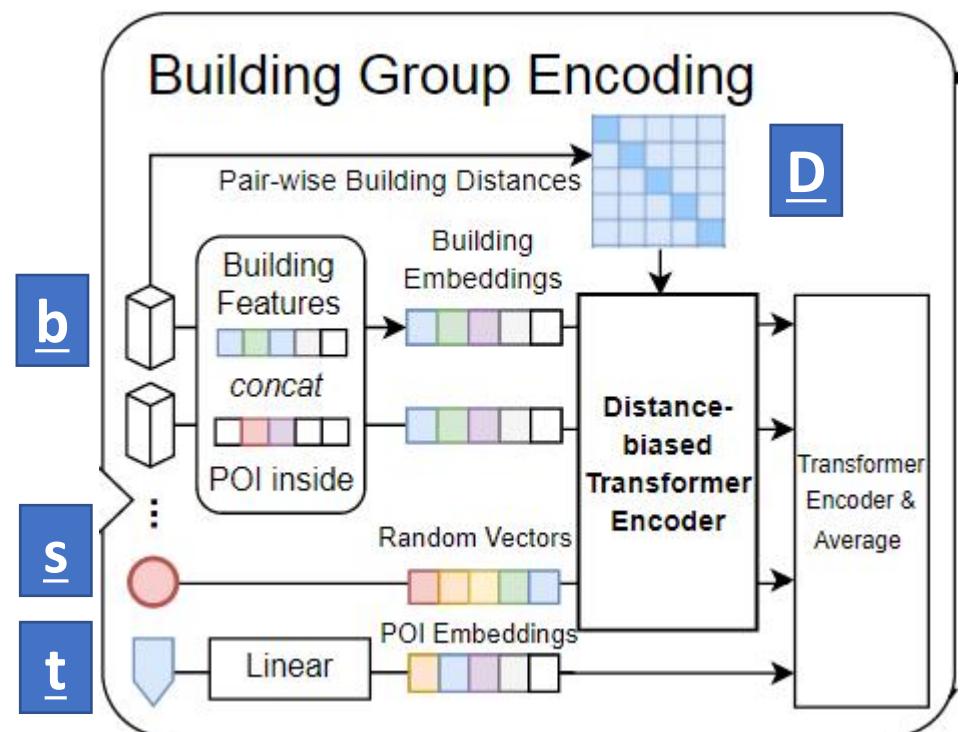
$$D_{ij} = 2E \cdot \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi_i - \phi_j}{2}\right) + \cos(\phi_i)\cos(\phi_j)\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_i - \theta_j}{2}\right)}\right) \quad (1)$$

2. 使用Distance-biased Transformer Encode

$$Q = HW_Q, K = HW_K, V = HW_V$$

$$\text{Att}_\beta(H) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d}} + \lambda\hat{D}\right)V$$

$$\hat{D}_{ij} = \log\left(\frac{1 + \text{maxPooling}(D)^{1.5}}{1 + D_{ij}^{1.5}}\right)$$

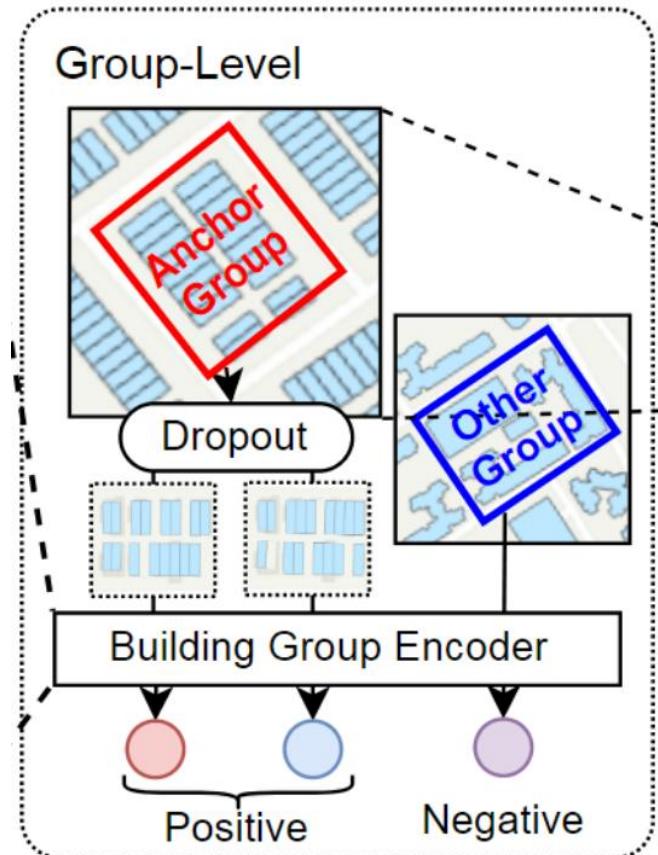


Dual Contrastive Learning: Group-level

Group-level Contrastive learning

- 想法: 仅有小部分不同的building group应该是相似的
- 步骤:
 - 在一个训练batch里, 依次将batch里的每个building group选择为anchor
 - 随机将该anchor里的building 删除少量, 删除后的anchor作为正样本
 - batch里除了anchor外的为负样本

$$\mathcal{L}_{InfoNCE} = -\log\left(\frac{e^{\text{sim}(P_i, P_i^+)/\tau}}{\sum_{j=0}^n e^{\text{sim}(P_i, P_j)/\tau}}\right)$$



Dual Contrastive Learning: Region-level

Region-level Contrastive learning

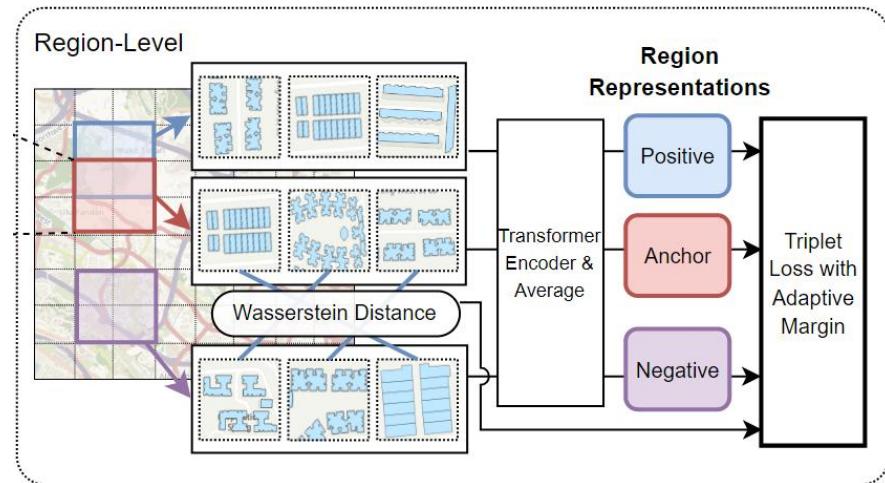
- 想法：邻近的区域比远的更有可能相关，但远的区域有可能也有相似的建筑群

- 使用滑动窗口来选取样本区域（使用多个大小的window）
 - 使用给定大小的窗口，水平或垂直移动生成训练区域
 - 重叠的区域为正样本，随机一个非重叠的部分为负样本
- 根据区域里的building group计算正负样本的JS散度矩阵C

$$C_{ij} = JS(a_i || b_j) = \frac{1}{2}KL(a_i || \frac{a_i + b_j}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}KL(b_j || \frac{a_i + b_j}{2}) \quad a_i, b_j \text{ 分别是两个区域的building group 表征向量}$$

- 根据散度矩阵计算Wasserstein距离 $W = \min_{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \pi_{ij} C_{ij}, \quad \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^m \pi_{ij} = 1 \text{ and } \sum_{j=1}^n \pi_{ij} = 1$
 - 两个区域越相似，W越小，反之越大
- 最后的损失函数为 $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{triplet} = \max(||z_a - z_p|| - ||z_a - z_b|| + \lambda \cdot W, 0)$

其中 z_a, z_p, z_n 分别是anchor区，正样本，负样本的表征



Methodology Summary

- **Problem**

1. 没有考虑其几何形状
2. 忽视了区域中建筑的空间分布和空间关系
3. 存在相近相似反例
4. 忽视Data-Sparse
5. 下游任务依赖于一致的分割区域



- **Solution**

1. CNN提取Visual Feature
2. Distanced-biased Transformer
3. Region-Level Contrastive Learning
4. Poisson Disk Sampling
5. building group是基本单元，学习有效的building group representation

Experiment

- **Dataset**

1. **Singapore**

2. **New York City**

包括OSM数据、土地使用数据、人口普查数据

Table 1: Dataset Statistics

City	Buildings	POIs	Building Groups	Regions
Singapore	109,877	17,088	5,824	304
New York City	1,081,256	41,963	29,008	2324

- **Downstream**

1. **Land Use Inference (label distribution learning problem)**

2. **Population Density Estimation (regression problem)**

- **Baseline**

1. **Place2Vec**

2. **Doc2Vec**

3. **GAE**

4. **DGI**

5. **Urban2Vec**

Table 8: The data sources and links of used datasets

Data Type	Data Source	Link
Buildings, POIs	OpenStreetMap	https://download.geofabrik.de/
Region partitions - Singapore	Singapore Public Data	https://data.gov.sg/dataset/master-plan-2019-subzone-boundary-no-sea
Land use - Singapore	Singapore Public Data	https://data.gov.sg/dataset/master-plan-2019-land-use-laye
Region partitions - New York City	NYC Planning	https://www.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/census-download-metadata.page
Land use - New York City	NYC Planning	https://www.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page
Population density	WorldPop	https://hub.worldpop.org/geodata/listing?id=77
Trajectory - New York City	NYC Yellow Taxi Trip	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Transportation/2016-Yellow-Taxi-Trip-Data/k67s-dv2t

Experiment

Table 2: Land Use Inference in Singapore and New York City

Models	Singapore			New York City		
	L1↓	KL↓	Cosine↑	L1↓	KL↓	Cosine↑
Urban2Vec	0.657±0.033	0.467±0.043	0.804±0.017	0.473±0.018	0.295±0.015	0.890±0.007
Place2Vec	0.645±0.039	0.451±0.047	0.812±0.018	0.518±0.016	0.308±0.012	0.878±0.005
Doc2Vec	0.679±0.050	0.469±0.058	0.789±0.027	0.506±0.015	0.299±0.016	0.885±0.008
GAE	0.759±0.040	0.547±0.051	0.765±0.022	0.589±0.011	0.365±0.011	0.855±0.007
DGI	0.598±0.029	0.372±0.032	0.846±0.012	0.433±0.009	0.237±0.012	0.907±0.005
Transformer	0.556±0.046	0.357±0.070	0.850±0.026	0.436±0.020	0.251±0.018	0.903±0.008
RegionDCL-no random	0.535±0.054	0.321±0.066	0.863±0.030	0.422±0.011	0.234±0.010	0.910±0.005
RegionDCL-fixed margin	0.515±0.042	0.303±0.040	0.872±0.020	0.426±0.011	0.248±0.018	0.905±0.008
RegionDCL	0.498±0.038	0.294±0.047	0.879±0.021	0.418±0.010	0.229±0.008	0.912±0.004

Models	Singapore			New York City		
	MAE↓	RMSE↓	R ² ↑	MAE↓	RMSE↓	R ² ↑
Urban2Vec	6667.84±623.27	8737.27±902.41	0.303±0.119	5328.38±200.58	7410.42±261.89	0.522±0.028
Place2Vec	6952.34±713.30	9696.31±1239.65	0.171±0.121	8109.79±175.18	10228.61±261.43	0.096±0.043
Doc2Vec	6982.85±650.76	9506.81±1052.25	0.206±0.062	7734.56±247.99	9827.56±354.51	0.166±0.031
GAE	7183.24±579.82	9374.20±913.56	0.163±0.112	8010.73±290.33	10341.09±362.28	0.071±0.027
DGI	6423.44±671.25	8495.16±972.87	0.305±0.151	5330.11±261.77	7381.92±358.09	0.526±0.032
Transformer	6837.67±716.28	9042.02±1032.99	0.269±0.081	5345.17±216.30	7379.47±308.36	0.522±0.039
RegionDCL-no random	6400.50±630.35	8437.89±993.41	0.364±0.075	5228.27±210.46	7278.70±322.85	0.535±0.040
RegionDCL-fixed margin	6237.61±647.54	8387.56±948.78	0.365±0.107	5125.66±184.27	7159.65±250.12	0.551±0.033
RegionDCL	5807.54±522.74	7942.74±779.44	0.427±0.108	5020.20±216.63	6960.51±282.35	0.575±0.039
One-tailed two-sample t-test on RegionDCL and the second best method						
Test statistic	3.9651	2.4272	3.5909	4.9958	5.0616	5.2455
p-value	0.0001	0.0091	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

- RegionDCL的表现优于所有baseline
- RegionDCL在新加坡表现出更大的改进。而新加坡比纽约有明显不同的建筑风格和更多的数据稀疏区域

- RegionDCL的表现优于所有baseline

Experiment

- 将新加坡的土地分割方式替换为2*2的方格，发现有三种baseline的表现都明显下滑，RegionDCL的表现依旧良好

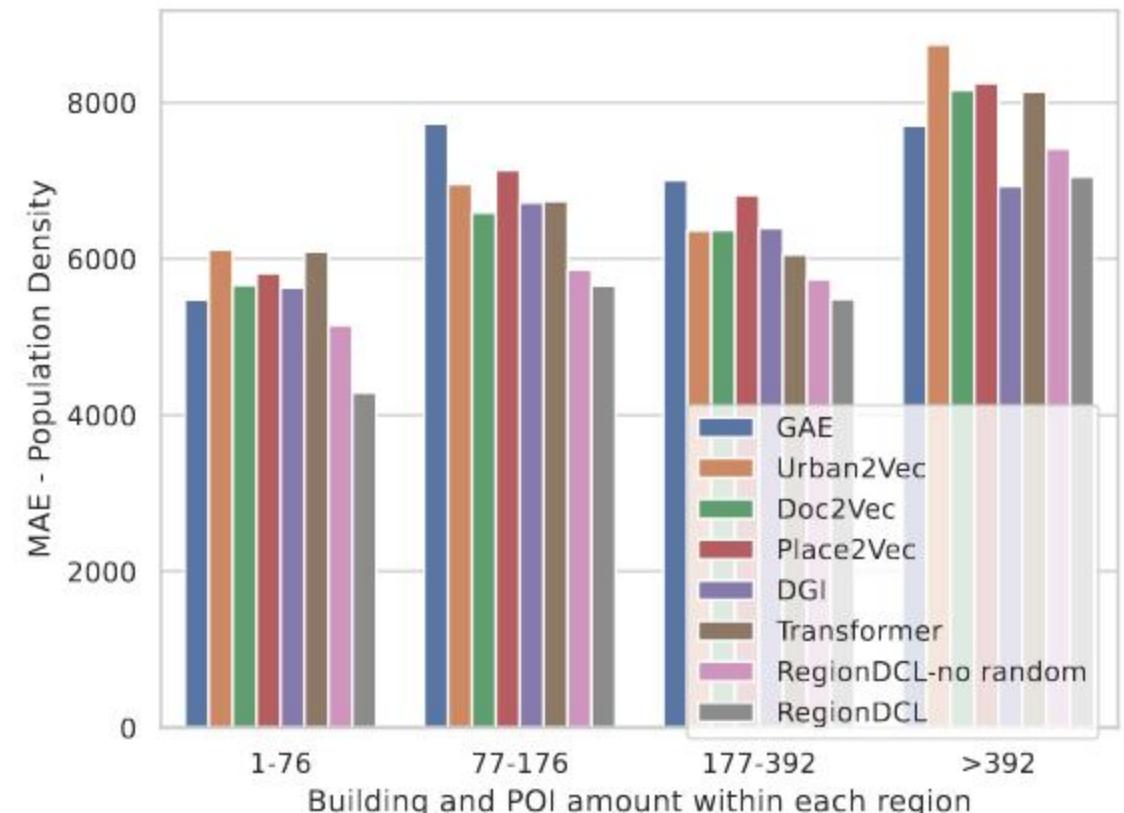
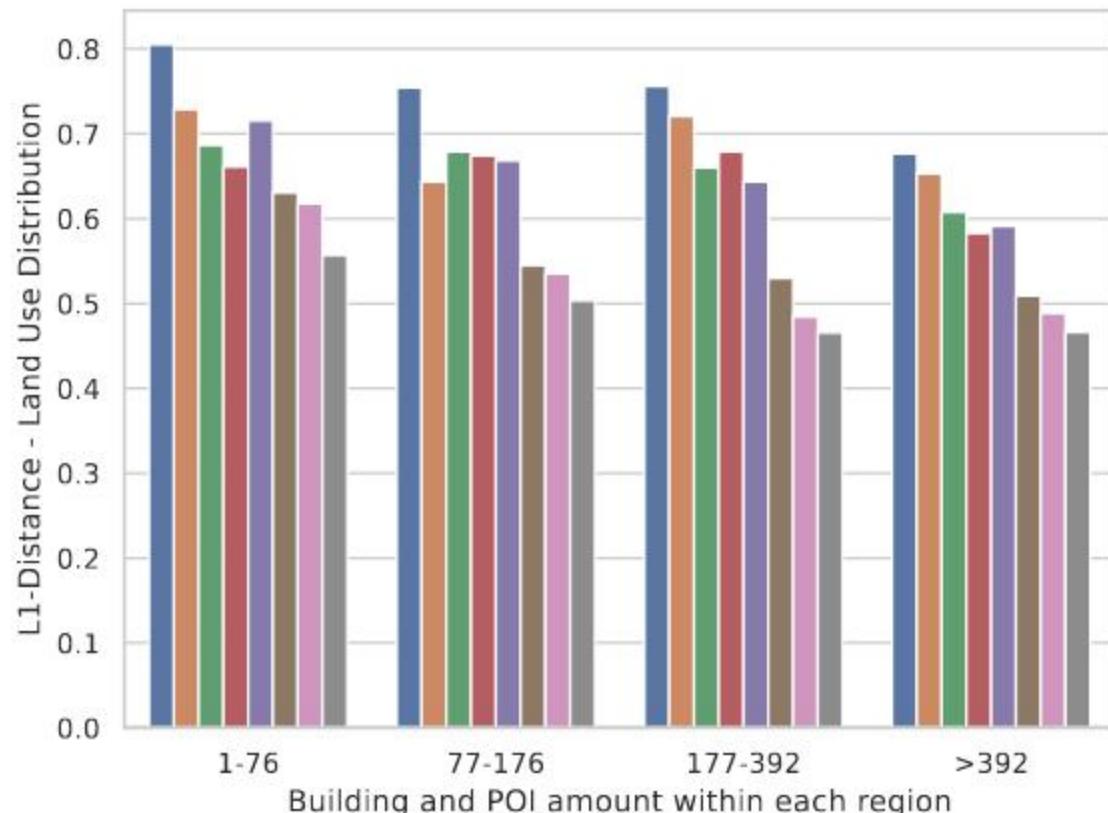
Table 2: Land Use Inference in Singapore area

Models	Land Use Inference		
	L1↓	KL↓	Cosine↑
Urban2Vec	0.726±0.024	0.527±0.028	0.764±0.014
Place2Vec	0.645±0.051	0.449±0.072	0.814±0.026
Doc2Vec	0.735±0.037	0.493±0.036	0.769±0.016
GAF	0.674±0.054	0.428±0.060	0.804±0.029
DGI	0.621±0.034	0.364±0.050	0.836±0.018
Transformer	0.541±0.044	0.326±0.053	0.860±0.020
RegionDCL	0.485±0.020	0.260±0.028	0.890±0.012

Models	Singapore		
	L1↓	KL↓	Cosine↑
Urban2Vec	0.657±0.033	0.467±0.043	0.804±0.017
Place2Vec	0.645±0.039	0.451±0.047	0.812±0.018
Doc2Vec	0.679±0.050	0.469±0.058	0.789±0.027
GAE	0.759±0.040	0.547±0.051	0.765±0.022
DGI	0.598±0.029	0.372±0.032	0.846±0.012
Transformer	0.556±0.046	0.357±0.070	0.850±0.026
RegionDCL-no random	0.535±0.054	0.321±0.066	0.863±0.030
RegionDCL-fixed margin	0.515±0.042	0.303±0.040	0.872±0.020
RegionDCL	0.498±0.038	0.294±0.047	0.879±0.021

Experiment

- 根据区域中的POI数目和building数目将区域分为4组
- 发现RegionDCL在土地利用推理和人口密度估计任务上始终达到最低的预测误差。在建筑物和POI少于76个的区域，这种性能优势尤为突出



谢谢大家~

